

with transports, the docks were crowded with boxcars, flatcars, stockcars, baggage and express cars. Most of these were crowded with soldiers who were cheered until their ears ached and who cheered in return until hoarse.

Bright colored dresses and fragile parasols in the crowds of blue coats indicated the presence of the fair sex. Horses and mules were kicking up clouds of dust and the sun poured down in hot rays, sweltering the mass of humanity.

Thus Sunday passed, the transports at the docks and those in midstream receiving their quotas of men and the necessities to sustain them.

General Miles again went to the pier on Monday on the early train. The stirring scenes continued, the mid-rush had not abated. General Miles, from the observation end of his car, watched the crowd as it passed near him. The transports swaying at their moorings were plainly in view, as were also many of those at the docks. The embarkation of animals was progressing satisfactorily. Shortly after 9 o'clock the funnels of the transports began to pour forth volumes of black smoke. The Olive-vette, Margaret, Mateo and Laura were visiting the fleet, giving water to one, troops to another, animals and equipment to another. Along the pier could be heard the voices of the transport commanders as they gave their orders to cut loose. The gangplanks were pulled in, the hatchways closed, lines cast off and the engines were put in motion.

The vessels backed into the bay and anchored to await the order to sail.

The Matteawan hove her cable short at 10 o'clock. All eyes were riveted on the Segurana, the flagship, and when the final signal came a mighty cheer arose. From the lower row of porches hats were waved. Anchor was quickly weighed and the great vessel pointed her prow down the bay. In a few minutes the City of Washington, Rio Grande, Cherokee, Iroquois and Whitney followed. As these boats picked their way through the anchored fleet, men shouted and hands played. Every vessel elicited a wild display of enthusiasm. These were the only vessels to depart in the forenoon, some of them going over to St. Petersburg to procure water.

General Miles, evidently becoming impatient, embarked on the Tarpon at 12:30 and went out among the fleet, going as far down the bay as St. Petersburg and not returning until 4 o'clock. In the meantime the transports were steaming down the bay.

In the afternoon the Morgan cut a path of white foam down the channel, and her lead was followed by the Vigilance, San Marcos, Clinton, Yucatan, Stillwater, Berkshire, Olivette, Santiago, Arkansas, Seneca, Saratoga, Miami, Leona, Breakwater and Comal.

By the time these vessels had moved away, darkness had enveloped the remaining ships, from whose sides glimmered long rows of lights. The Knickerbocker, numbered 12, and the Orinaba had much to take on during the night. The last to be loaded were eager to complete the task for fear they might be left. By daylight all the ships except the Segurana had moved down the bay. At 9 o'clock the Segurana, amid cheers and the blowing of whistles, followed. General Shafter and his staff were the last to leave. The last orders were handed to Lieutenant Miles, an aide to General Shafter, this morning, and immediately the flagship started.

The following is a list of the vessels and their troops:

Miami, Ninth cavalry and one battalion Sixteenth infantry, one battalion Tenth infantry, First division.

Santiago, Ninth infantry, hospital corps, General Kent's headquarters.

Guskie, 300 mules, fifty packers and teamsters.

Cherokee, one battalion Twelfth infantry, one battalion Seventh infantry, one galling battalion.

Seneca, Eighth infantry.

Alamo, battalion engineers, one battalion Tenth infantry, two troops Tenth cavalry, Comal, two light batteries First artillery, one field hospital, one squadron Tenth cavalry, thirty horses.

Yucatan, one battalion Second infantry, eight troops Roosevelt's rough riders.

Berkshire, two light batteries of Second artillery.

Whitney, 350 mules, fifty packers and teamsters.

Olivette, hospital ship, Second hospital corps, newspaper men.

Segurana, general headquarters First infantry.

Knickerbocker, Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry.

Concho, Fortieth infantry, Twenty-fifth infantry.

Florida, disabled by collision with the Miami.

City of Washington, Twenty-fourth infantry, one battalion Twenty-first infantry, Allegheny, 100 animals, General Wheeler's headquarters, detachment Sixth cavalry, San Marcos, Sixteenth infantry, one battalion Second infantry, General Hawkins' headquarters.

General Sumner's headquarters.

Vigilance, Seventy-first New York volunteers.

Orinaba, Twenty-second infantry, siege guns, two battalions heavy artillery, 135 mules.

Iroquois, Seventeenth infantry, one battalion Twelfth infantry, headquarters of General Chaffee.

Matteawan, General Bates' headquarters, Eighth infantry, troop 8, Second cavalry, 38 horses and mules.

Arkansas, 112 animals, equipments of Third artillery, detachment Second cavalry, Stillwater, Troop A, Second cavalry, 100 horses.

Breakwater, Third infantry.

Morgan, Troop C, Second cavalry, 100 animals.

Clinton, Companies B and D, Second infantry, 200 horses.

Cumberland and Mateo, miscellaneous.

Kennewah, waterboat.

Resolute, collier.

The convoys for the transport fleet are as follows:

Indiana, Detroit, Scorpion, Vesuvius, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Panther, Hornet, Manning, Bancroft, Wampatuck, Eagle, Wasp.

After passing the bar at the entrance to this harbor, the fleet will assume the following order:

First division, first column—Miami, Santiago, Cherokee, and Seneca.

Second column—Berkshire, Whitney, Olivette, Segurana and Iroquois.

Third column—Allegheny, San Marcos, Miller, Saratoga and Morgan.

Second division, first column—Matteawan, Comal, Yucatan, Arkansas and Alamo.

Second column—Stillwater, Clinton, City of Washington, Breakwater and Concho.

Third column—Rio Grande, Vigilance, Orinaba, Knickerbocker and Leona.

The columns will be 800 yards apart abreast, containing five vessels, each 400 yards apart. Between the two second divisions will be a space of 1,000 yards. The two divisions will be alike in formation.

The convoys will occupy points of vantage surrounding the transports.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Without reference to the exact hour at which the United States army left Florida for Cuba, it may be safely said that, before the end of the week, General Shafter will have landed his 15,000 United States troops on Cuban soil, and that the investment of Santiago by land will have begun.

There was some confusion in the official mind here to-day on the time of departure of the transports, though assurance was given that they had all gotten away. The confusion on this point is easily accounted for by persons who know anything of the difficulties of moving simultaneously a numerous fleet composed of vessels of all sizes and classes.

WITHIN TEN DAYS

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION TO START WITHOUT DELAY.

PREPARATIONS WELL ALONG

FIFTEEN TRANSPORTS ALREADY AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE.

Porto Rico Army of Invasion Will Embark From Some Other Point Than Tampa—Several Places Are Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Having started the Santiago expedition, the war department has now concentrated all its energies on the preparation of the force to be sent to Porto Rico. Active movements in that line have been made on a scale so extensive as to lead to the supposition in some quarters that the attack is to be directed upon Havana, but if this is so there is no open indication of it.

The volunteers collected at Chattanooga, 42,000 in number, are reaching a degree of excellence, under the magnificent management of General Brooke, that would warrant the government in ordering them immediately into active service, but, unfortunately, there is still a considerable lack of equipment that will not permit of this.

It is expected that the second invading force will leave from an Atlantic coast point within the next ten days. This time the Porto Rico expedition will be a more serious one, and the war department is approaching completion.

There are about fifteen transports already available and the list will be increased as rapidly as possible. Some of these may be used for a later expedition, but those on hand and to be sent will be used to accommodate a force of 10,000 men. Recent reports from Porto Rico have indicated that the Spanish force there does not exceed 4,000 or 5,000 men, also that it may be dispersed and unable to make a stand in case of occupation. Such as it is, however, it will have an important mission to perform, and with this force pursuing an aggressive campaign in Porto Rico, and General Shafter's 15,000 men on Cuban soil, an abundance of stirring action is assured from this week forward.

The board appointed by Secretary Alger to select a suitable concentration point on the Atlantic coast for the cause of establishing a point of embarkation for future expeditions, returned to-day and immediately set about for a preparation of its report. The board visited Columbia, Charleston and Savannah, and returned to-day with a report recommending Jacksonville, in Florida, as the best point of embarkation for the expedition.

While no point will be recommended, it is said that the report will make clear the obvious advantage of one or more of the cities. That Secretary Alger can readily make a selection. The depth of the water in the harbors is felt to be a very essential point, for the transports, as well as the convoys, would have difficulty in threading some of the narrow, tortuous and shallow harbors leading to the points of inspection. Jacksonville is well thought of, but the depth of water at the entrance of St. John's river, which is not much more than fourteen feet between the jeties, is something of a drawback. At Fernandina, the water is deeper, but the entrance, deepening to three and one-quarter fathoms further up the channel. Savannah has from eighteen to twenty feet at mean low water. The members of the board were generally agreed as to the point they regard most desirable.

When once the camp grounds are designated, there will be speedy action in getting the troops to the central point. The work has far gone in equipping the first Cuban army to depart. The preparation of the forces still remaining in Florida, so that there will not be the delay attending the first departure. Major Hopkins is at the head of the troops gathered at Jacksonville, and that they presented a fine, soldierly appearance. There were evidences that the work of equipping them was proceeding rapidly and successfully.

There were eight regiments centered at this point. Members of the board saw Major General Fitzhugh Lee, who is now at Jacksonville with eight regiments, constituting the seventh army corps.

ROWDYISM OF SOLDIERS.

Governor Atkinson Appealed To To Put a Stop to It at Chickamauga Park.

ATLANTA, GA., June 14.—Governor Atkinson today appealed to the people of Lytle, the town adjoining Chickamauga National park, for protection against the rowdyism which they assert prevails in that portion of Walker county to an alarming extent. The numerous soldiers who are quartered at Lytle, it is charged, among other things, the selling of liquor without license, and various infractions of the law, resulting in damage to property. The governor is urged to interfere for the protection of the people of Walker county and compel, if possible, the enforcement of the law.

The governor has had this matter brought to his attention several times. He said to the Associated Press representative to-day: "What has gone on here is a disgrace. It is not my duty to interfere until a warrant has been sworn out. Behind the sheriff of Walker county is the militia, and General Brooke, I am sure, is ready with a federal force, to aid us if necessary. Let them swear out the warrants. The governor will enforce the law."

Governor Atkinson believes the matter will be settled at once, as he has been assured of General Brooke's co-operation. The governor was told that the legislature when the reservation act was passed and his recommendation is that the local authorities have the power to arrest all offenders in the reservation for an offense committed outside.

It is known that only the mildest of the many acts of rowdyism by the soldiers were given out by the governor.

Recruiting at Liberty.

LIBERTY, MO., June 14.—(Special.) Captain F. A. Lamb, recruiting officer; Dr. John V. Greene, examining surgeon; Privates T. R. Lamb and F. H. Good came over from Kansas City this morning and established a recruiting office at the Hotel Arthur. They will take names of volunteers for the next few days, who will be given preliminary examinations and sent to Camp Alger.

Cable to Be Repaired.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 14, 10 p. m.—The Haytian steamer Wancel, chartered by the cable company and carrying cable and cable repairing apparatus, left last night for Cape Haytien. Rumor says she goes to re-establish cable communication between Mole St. Nicholas and Santiago de Cuba.

E. F. ALLEN ELECTED.

Kansas City Man Chosen Imperial Potentate by Myrtle Shriners at Dallas.

DALLAS, TEX., June 14.—The imperial council of the Shriners completed its labors to-day. The report of Superior Potentate McGaffey showed a membership of over 60,000 in North America. Finances are splendid and the outlook for the coming year most encouraging. Buffalo, N. Y., was elected the next imperial potentate.

John E. Allen, Leavenworth, Kas., deputy imperial potentate.

John B. Thompson, Read City, Mich., imperial chief rabbi.

Philip C. Shafer, of Philadelphia, imperial assistant rabbi.

Henry C. Allen, Omaha, imperial high priest and potentate.

George H. Greene, Dallas, Tex., imperial oriental guard.

William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa., imperial treasurer.

B. W. Rowell, Boston, Mass., imperial recorder.

Henry Collins, Toronto, Canada, first ceremonial master.

Rial S. Peak, Hartford, Conn., second ceremonial master.

George B. Brown, Buffalo, imperial marshal.

Edmund M. Sloan, Chattanooga, Tenn., imperial captain of the guards.

Alva P. Clayton, St. Joseph, Mo., imperial outer guard.

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED.

National Populist Committee Meeting at Omaha Not Altogether Harmonious.

OMAHA, NEB., June 14.—At midnight diplomatic relations between the middle-of-the-road Populists and the liberals are strained. The middle-of-the-road crowd, under the leadership of Milton Park, of Omaha, is determined to lead a revolt against the liberals, who are headed by Senator Marion Butler, of Kansas.

Park is Joseph Buchanan, of New York; Robert Williams, of Chicago, and about a dozen congressmen from the South. In the Butler forces are Senator Allen, of Nebraska; George T. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and some other congressmen.

The question of a compromise between the two wings has been the cause of conferences all night. Conciliatory notes from the Butler wing have been sent to the Park wing, but the latter has so far shown no sign of yielding any part of its program.

Mr. Park says that his undying opposition to fusion, the refusal to recognize Mr. Bryan until he renounces his Democracy, and a convention in July, 1898, to nominate a national ticket for the campaign of 1900.

The Reform Press Association, which has just concluded its session here, is certain to be outvoted in the meeting of the committee to hold the party together.

The liberal wing has not announced what it expects to do, but it is the plan to confer generally on the matters affecting the party.

The Nebraska Populist state committee met here to-night, and after conferring with committees from the Democrats and silver Republicans, decided to call a convention at Lincoln August 2. All three parties will then meet and nominate a fusion ticket.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Nominated by a Harmonious Convention Held Yesterday at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 14.—The Republican state convention to-day nominated a ticket for the coming year.

ARMOUR HELPS LEITER OUT.

Takes All Cash Wheat Off His Hands and Will Sell It for Him.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Arrangements were completed to-day whereby the load of cash wheat which brought the "Letter grain deal" to a sudden termination yesterday, is practically transferred to Armour & Co. The plan was formed by a bank which has loaned money to Leiter on his grain. Armour & Co. are to take the deal up where Leiter dropped it, and by acting as agents for the pool of banks, cash out Leiter's plans for merchandising his grain. Armour does not assume the ownership of grain in any sense, but will simply place the machinery of his business at the disposal of the banks interested, and it is believed that all claims will be liquidated, after which an equity will be established between Leiter and Armour.

The importance of the deal has divided considerably, owing to the fact that Leiter's own holdings are now stated to have been only 100,000 bushels. This amount will be easy to handle. Armour has named Alexander Geddes & Co. to take charge of all sales to England and of wheat abroad for that country. Through his own agents, the French house of Suchet & Co., Continental shipments will be handled. Foreigners bid freely for wheat to-day, and Mr. Armour expressed the belief that a good market would be found for the grain placed in his hands.

Leiter's holdings in July and September futures have, it is understood, been liquidated. This line amounted to considerably over 100,000 bushels, and was thrown upon the market yesterday and to-day.

An announcement of the plan for liquidation of the cash holdings through Armour caused a firmer feeling on the board of trade. Plenty of selling was done by Leiter brokers, but the market showed such an upward tone over the past few days that the line was cleaned up advantageously.

No reliable estimates can be placed upon Joseph Leiter's losses. It is not generally thought, however, that they will exceed a million dollars.

An attachment for \$700,000 procured in New York by Lohrke & Co., the grain brokers, against Joseph Leiter, was served to-day, but was released by Lohrke when the arrangement with Armour & Co. was completed.

President Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, which probably holds the bulk of Leiter's warehouse receipts and bills of lading, said to-day that an assignment of Leiter's assets was unnecessary, inasmuch as none of the banks had advanced money on the wheat within 5 to 7 cents of the lowest point at which wheat has sold since the Leiter campaign began.

Joseph Leiter, speaking of the collapse of his wheat deal, says:

"It is a sad thing that the tail has begun to wag the dog. This statement has been illustrated in the fact that futures began breaking faster than cash wheat declined. Logically, the condition should have been exactly the reverse. For several days—in fact, I may say for some weeks—cash wheat has been sold at a premium in the Northwest and around milling centers generally. To a certain extent this has been due to the degree of activity in the seaboard in response to an inquiry from the other side, but the local markets have been decidedly inclined to drag. There has been a steady marketing of cash wheat, but I have not been able to get it into the market."

"I see no objection to stating that all my holdings of futures have been disposed of. A good deal of gossip has come to me on the subject of the alleged treacherous conduct on the part of the Northwestern grain interests, which I have always heretofore considered friendly to me in a personal and business way, but I have nothing whatever to say on this subject. It is the history of the deal that I am interested in, and to which the public is entitled in good time, but not from me. I have no complaints to make or charges to prefer against those with whom I have been doing business. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me that my affairs, for the moment more or less tangled, are in a fair way of settlement without the intervention of a trustee, or without invoking the machinery of a court of law."

"The Chicago trade will all be taken care of—in fact, I may say, has already been protected, for I am on the market so far as the kind of trade that I am concerned. The cash wheat business will be transacted through Alexander Geddes for the benefit of the banks, which have an interest in it, and which will act in concert. The June wheat, representing the cash wheat in this market, will be carried by Armour & Co."

"The treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Armour is in the highest degree considerate, courteous and complimentary. Nothing could have exceeded Mr. Armour's generosity in his offers of financial help, which was to an extent covering any possible requirement on my part. It is particularly gratifying to be the recipient of this kind of treatment at this particular time, establishing, as it does, the fact that the business and personal relations between Mr. Armour and myself are not as strained as they have been represented to be."

Mr. P. D. Armour himself, one of the central figures in the Leiter deal which has been going on for months, did not take a particularly gloomy view of the situation. He said:

"I do not believe any of the local people who have acted for Mr. Leiter will be most kindly toward him. When we arranged to carry his June wheat we offered him a price in any form he could get, but the deal has turned out as it has, but believe that the worst of it is known and that the market will promptly restore it."

DOCKERY'S HAND CONCEALED.

Not Exposed at Third District Democratic Congressional Committee Meeting.

CAMERON, MO., June 14.—(Special.) The Democratic congressional committee of the Third district met in Cameron to-day and decided to hold the nominating convention at Benton, Mo., on the 20th inst. The basis of representation was agreed upon as one delegate for each 250 votes cast for Bryan in 1896, thus entitling 105 delegates to seats in the convention. Dockery's hand was not visible in to-day's proceedings.

The following avowed candidates were here: J. W. Bullinger, of Gentry county; George W. H. Smith, of County Times; R. W. Streibman, editor People's Press at Princeton; T. A. Dunn, of Bethany; J. W. L. of Mary; John Dougherty, of Liberty.

WARRENSBURG, MO., June 14.—(Special.) Prosecuting Attorney Bradley has instituted in the circuit court quo warranto proceedings to oust Street Commissioner Collins of this city. This is an echo of the political fight of last spring out of which Republicans won all appointive offices. Bradley is a Democrat and alleges irregularities in Collins' appointment. A stubborn legal fight will be made.

Gift for New York Soldiers.

TAMPA, FLA., June 14.—Roswell P. Flower, of New York, wired 10,000 to-day for distribution among the Second and Ninth volunteer regiments of New York.

Knights and Ladies of Security.

TOPEKA, June 14.—(Special.) The Knights and Ladies of Security began their second annual convention here this morning. The delegates are present from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Oregon, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Washington and Montana.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

Declare, by a Vote of 51 to 17 Against the Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At a caucus of the Democrats of the house held immediately after the recess of the house was taken, resolutions were adopted declaring the sense of the Democrats of the house to be opposed to Hawaiian annexation, and that any action that would prove injurious to the interests of the United States and contrary to the long-established and generally recognized policy of the government. The action was taken after an hour had been consumed in discussing the advisability of adopting any resolutions upon the proposition of annexation.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. King of Utah, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, and Mr. Dismore of Arkansas were the prominent speakers in advocacy of caucus action. Mr. Sulzer of New York, Mr. Cochran of Missouri and Mr. DeVries of California led in opposition. Prior to the caucus there was a likelihood of several Democrats favoring annexation, declining to go into the caucus, fearing lest they might be placed in a situation that would require their votes to be cast in accord with the caucus action and contrary to their convictions.

All finally entered the caucus, however, upon the distinct understanding that the action to be taken would be advisory rather than mandatory, and no Democrat should be bound by the resolutions. Mr. Bailey said he had not urged the call of a caucus to consider annexation, believing all possible party advantage could be gained by placing the majority vote of the Democrats opposing the proposition without the formality and possible development of inter-party incident to a caucus. However, he said, the caucus action had been called, he believed some action should be taken.

Mr. King, of Utah, in a minute speech boldly advocated making the caucus action absolutely binding upon all Democrats participating, but withdrew his suggestion upon his attention being called to the fact that such action would be tantamount to a declaration of war.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, strongly opposed any action, declaring it was now too late to endeavor to influence or direct the attitude of Democrats by caucus. He called attention to the caucus held in December and the failure then to consider the Hawaiian question, notwithstanding the likelihood of its coming up at the present session. He said that some Democrats had taken position favorable to annexation and had become notoriously committed to it, and for the party now to act upon the question in caucus and give those Democrats the satisfaction of changing front or appearing in the role of party insubordinates would be impolitic and unjust.

Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, argued against the proposed caucus resolutions, chiefly on the ground that they were not in accord with Democratic policy, and in a somewhat extended speech he contended that the caucus was really in accord with the original and recognized principles of Democracy, providing for the development of the country's welfare. He cited the question as having been mooted in the time of Pierce and urged by Marcy.

Mr. Williams and Dismore argued for the adoption of the resolution, contending annexation meant a beginning of colonization which never would prove beneficial or popular and Democratic position in opposition to his annexation should be emphasized in caucus action.

Mr. DeVries, of California, opposing caucus action, denied the power of a caucus of house members to formulate a policy affecting a new question. The national platform was silent upon the question and in the absence of platform expression caucus action would be a usurpation of state and national convention prerogatives.

He insisted, too, that the platform pledges and not to provide new ones on great national questions.

The resolution was adopted finally, 51 to 17.

As to the effect of caucus action, the Democratic advocates of annexation expressed the opinion that some votes would be lost. Prior to the caucus, it was claimed that 100 to 150 votes would vote for annexation, but now it is believed that fourteen will more nearly represent the Democratic vote in support of the resolution.

The resolution adopted is as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic party, that annexation of Hawaii is dangerous and unjust; that it reverses our traditional policy, and that it reverses the policy of the Democratic party, and that it is a usurpation of the prerogatives of the people."

FIVE MINERS DROWNED.

Thrown Off a Raft on Which They Were Working at Stotts City.

AURORA, MO., June 14.—An accident in the mine of the Mount Vernon Company, at Stotts City, a mining camp twenty miles from here, last night, resulted in the death of John Durbin, of Stotts City, and John Houch, of Stotts City, and another miner, had a narrow escape from death.

For some time the mine has been under water, and the miners were working on a raft pumping it out. Without warning, a mass of rock from the sides of the shaft above them fell into the water, and the raft, which was carrying the miners, was overturned, and the miners were thrown into the water. The raft was broken up, and the miners were drowned. The cause of the accident is unknown. All the men are residents of Ironton.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODES.

Locomotive Blows to Atoms, Engineer Killed and Four Persons Badly Injured.

IRONTON, O., June 14.—The Iron railway engine, No. 10, blew up to-day on the incline above the city. Engineer Robert Royer was killed, body not found; Conductor Charles Myers, head cut, seriously injured; Fireman Andy Folt, seriously injured; William H. Hobbie, fatally injured; Fireman William Tugie, cut and bruised, serious. The front of the boiler was blown up over the river bank, and the boiler, which was carrying a load of coal, was thrown into the water. The cause of the accident is unknown. All the men are residents of Ironton.

Kansas Miner Fatally Hurt.

GALENA, KAS., June 14.—(Special.) Arthur Nichols, working at the Boughn and Nichols mine, in the southeast part of Galena, fell from the tramway this afternoon, receiving a fracture of the skull, and was killed. His head and shoulders were badly hurt. Nichols is a single man, and was married to a woman in Kansasville, Mo. Death is hourly looked for.

Columbia Ice Plant Burned.

COLUMBIA, MO., June 14.—(Special.) The plant of the Columbia Ice and Cold Storage company burned on an early hour this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The plant was valued at \$10,000. The company is expected to rebuild at once.

Killed With a Target Rifle.

M'PHERSON, KAS., June 14.—(Special.) While the oldest child of A. Becker was playing with a target rifle, it was discharged, the bullet striking his brother, killing him almost instantly. The children were aged 1 and 4.

MAY LEAVE TO-DAY

TROOPS FOR SECOND MANILA EXPEDITION ENBARK.

FOUR SHIPLOADS ARE TO GO

EXPEDITION TO BE UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL GREENE.

Such to Be Done Before the Fleet Can Sail and It May Not Get Away From San Francisco Until Sometime Tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Thirty-five hundred soldiers left Camp Merritt this morning to march to